The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Look Ahead.

Winter will not last forever,
Spring will come forth again,
And the flowers of every color,
Deck the hillside and the plain.
Lambs will soon in fields be sporting,
Birds re-echo from each tree;
Winter's gone! its days are ended,
We are happy, we are free!
Hedge and tree will soon be budding,
Soon with leaves be covered o'er;
Winter cannot last forever,
Brighter days are yet in store.

Sorrows will not last forever,
Brighter days will come again,
Joy our every grief succeeding,
As the sunshine after rain.
As the snow and ice of winter
Melt at the approach of Spring,
So will our cares and trials,
Joy and peace and comfort bring.
When the heart is sad and drooping,
Think, though you be vexed sore,
Sorrow cannot last forever,
Brighter days are yet in store!

The Maiden's Choice.

O! give me the life of a farmer's wife,
In the fields and woods so bright,
'Mong the singing birds and the lowing herds,
And the clover blossoms white.
The note of the morning's heavenward lark
Is the music sweet to me;
And the dewy flowers in the early hour,
The gems I love to see!

O! give me the breeze from the waving trees,
The murmur of summer leaves;
And the swallow's song as he skips along,
Or twitters beneath the eaves;
The ploughman's shout as he's turning out
His team at set of sun.
Or his merry "good-night," by the firefly's light,
When his daily work is done.

And give me the root and the luscious fruit,
My own hands rear for food;
And the bread so light, and the honey white,
And the milk so pure and good!
For sweet the meed of labor is,
When the heart is strong and true,
And blessings will come to the hearth and the home,
If our best we bravely do.

Select Miscellany.

"Suffer Little Children."

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain old farmer—an austere, precise man, who did every thing by established rules, and could see no reason why people should grasp at things beyond what had been reached by their great grandfathers. He had three children, two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old; Samuel, fifteen; and Fanny, fourteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen reading a book, and so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jerry was in an opposite corner, engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in his arithmetic.

"Sam," said the father to his youngest boy, "have you worked out that sum yet?"

"No, father," answered the boy, hesitatingly.

"Didn't I tell you to stick to your arithmetic till you had done it?" said Mr. Winthrop, in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head, and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I can't do it, father!" tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't do it! And why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"Jerry was always fond of sums and problems, father. They have no interest for me."

"That's because you don't try to feel an interest in your studies. What book is that you are reading."

"It is a work on philosophy, father."

"A work on fiddle-sticks! Go, put it away this instant, and then get your slate; and don't let me see you away from your arithmetic until you can work out those roots. Do you understand me?"

Samuel made no answer, but silently he put away his philosophy; and than he got his slate, and sat down in the chimney corner. His lip trembled, and his eyes moistened, for he was unhappy. His father had been harsh towards him, and he felt that it was without a cause.

"Sam," said Jerry, as soon as their father had gone, "I'll do that sum for you."

"No, Jerry," replied the younger brother, with a grateful look; "that will be deceiving father. I'll try to do the sum, but I fear I shan't succeed."

Samuel worked very hard, but all to no purpose. His mind was not on the subject before him. The roots and squares, the bases and perpendiculars, though comparatively simple in themselves, were to him a mass of incomprehensible things; and the more he tried, the more he became perplexed and bothered.

The truth was, his father did not understand him. Samuel was a bright boy, and uncommonly intelligent for one of his age. Mr. Winthrop was a thorough mathematician; he hardly ever came across a problem he could not solve, and he desired that his boys should be like him; he considered that the acme of educational perfection lay in the power of conquering Euclid; and he often expressed his opinion that, were Euclid living then, he could "give the old geometrician a hard tussle." He seemed not to comprehend that different minds were made with different capacities, and what one mind grasped with ease another of equal power would fail to comprehend. Hence because Jerry progressed rapidly in his mathematical studies, and could already survey a piece of land of many angles, he imagined that as Samuel made no progress in the same branch he was idle and careless, and so treated him accordingly. He never candidly conversed with his younger son, with a view to ascertain the true bent of his mind; but he had his own standard of the power of all minds, and he pertinaciously adhered to it.

There was another thing that Mr. Winthrop could not see, and that was that Samuel was continually pondering upon such profitable matter as was interesting to him, and that he was scarcely ever idle; nor did his father see, either, that if he ever wished his boy to become a mathematician, he was pursuing the very course to prevent such a result. Instead of endeavoring to make the study interesting to the child, he was making it obnoxious.

The dinner hour came, and Samuel had not worked out the sum. His father was angry, and obliged the boy to go without his dinner, at the same time telling him that he was an idle, lazy lad.

Poor Samuel left the kitchen for his own room, and there he sat and cried. At length his mind seemed to pass from the wrong he had suffered at the hand of his father, and his face lightened up. There was a large fire in the room below his chamber, so that he was not very cold; and, getting up, he went to a closet, and from beneath a lot of old clothes he took forth some long strips of wood. He was evidently fashioning some curious affair from these pieces of wood. He had bits of wire, little scraps of tin plate, pieces of twine, and dozens of small wheels that he made himself; and he seemed to be working to get the whole together after some particular fashion of his own.

Half the afternoon had thus passed away when his sister entered his chamber. She had her apron gathered up in her hand, and after closing the door softly behind her, she approached the spot where her brother sat.

"Here, Sammy! see, I have brought you something to eat. I know you must be hungry."

As she spoke, she opened her apron and took out four cakes, a piece of pie, and some cheese. The boy was hungry, and hesitated not to avail himself of his sister's kind offer. He kissed her as he took the cakes, and thanked her.

"Oh, what pretty thing is that you are making?" uttered Fanny, as she gazed upon her brother's labor. "Won't you give it to me after it is done?"

"Not this one, sister," returned the boy with a smile; "but I will make you one equally as pretty."

Fanny thanked her brother, and soon left the room, while the boy went on with his work.

Before long, the various materials that had been subject to Samuel's knife and pincers were joined and grooved together in a curious manner.

The embryo philosopher set the machine—for it looked like a machine—upon the floor, then gazed on it intently. His eye gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction; he looked proud and happy. While he stood and gazed upon the child of his labors, the door opened and his father entered.

"What! are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed the boy standing in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled when he heard his father's voice, and turned pale with fear.

"Ha! what is this?" said his father, as he caught sight of the curious construction on the floor. "This is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is you cannot master your studies. You spend your time in making them fly-cages. I'll see whether you'll learn to attend to your lesson or not, There!"

As the father uttered this harsh ejaculation, he put his foot upon the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry, and sprang forward, but too late. The curious construction was crushed to atoms—the labor of long weeks. Covering his face with his hands, he burst into tears.

"Ain't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop. "A great boy like you, to spend your time in making trap-claps, and then cry about it because I choose that you should attend to your studies! Now go to the barn and help Jerry with the corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanation, and without a word he left the chamber; but for long days afterwards he was weary and downhearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop, one day after the spring had opened, "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along on the farm, and I think that the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to measure it, or lay it out.—Jerry will now soon be able to take my place as surveyor, and I have already arranged for having him sworn, and obtaining his commission. But your trade is a good one, however, and I have no doubt you will be able to make a good living of it."

Mr. Young was a blacksmith in a neighboring town, and he carried on quite an extensive business. Moreover, he had the reputation of being a very fine man. Samuel was delighted with his father's proposal, and when he learned that Mr. Young also carried on quite a large machine shop, he was in ecstacies. His trunk was packed—a good supply of clothes having been provided; and after kissing his mother and sister, and shaking hands with his father and brother, he mounted the coach, and set off for his new destination.

He found Mr. Young all he could wish, and went into his business with an assiduity that surprised his master.

One evening, after Samuel Winthrop had been with his new master six months, the latter came into the shop after all the journeymen had quitted work and gone home, and found the youth busily engaged in fitting a piece of iron. There were quite a number of pieces on the bench by his side, and some were curiously riveted together, and fixed with springs and slides, while others appeared not yet ready for their destined use. Mr. Young ascertained what the young workman was up to, and he not only encouraged him in his undertakings, but he stood for half an hour and watched him at his work. Next day Samuel Winthrop was removed from the blacksmith's shop to the machine shop.

Samuel often visited his parents. At the end of two years his father was not a little surprised when Mr. Young informed him that Samuel was the most useful hand in his employ.

Time flew fast. Samuel was twenty-one; Jeremiah had been free almost two years, and was one of the most accurate and trustworthy surveyors in the county. Mr. Winthrop looked upon his eldest son with pride, and often expressed a wish that his [illegible] been like him. Soon Samuel came home to visit his parents, and Mr. Young came with him.

"Mr. Young," said Mr. Winthrop, after the tea-things had been cleared away, "that's a fine factory you have just erected in your town."

"Yes," replied Mr. Young; "there are three of them; and they are doing a very heavy business."

"I understand that they have an extensive machine shop connected with the factories. Now, if my boy Sam is a good workman, as you say he is, perhaps he might get a first-rate situation there."

Mr. Young looked askance at Samuel, and smiled.

"By the way," continued the old farmer, "what is all this noise I see and hear in the paper about those Winthrop looms? They tell me that they go ahead of any thing that was ever got up before?"

"You may ask your son about that," said Mr. Young. "It is some of Samuel's business."

"Eh! what, my son? Some of Sam——"

The old man stopped short and gazed at his son. He was bewildered. It could not be that his son—his idle son—was the inventor of the great power loom that had taken all the manufacturers by surprise.

"What do you mean?" he at length inquired.

"It is simply this, father, that the loom is mine," returned Samuel, with conscious pride. "I have invented it, and taken out a patent, and have already been offered ten thousand dollars for the patent-right in two adjoining States. Don't you remember that clap-trap you crushed with your foot six years ago?"

"Yes," answered the old man, whose eyes were bent to the floor, and over whose mind a new light seemed to be breaking.

"Well," continued Samuel, "that was almost a pattern, though, of course, I have made much alteration and improvement, and there is room for much more."

"And that was what you were studying when you used to stand and see me weave, and when you fumbled about my loom so much?" said Mrs. Winthrop.

"You are right, mother. Even then I had conceived the idea which I have since carried out."

"And that's why you could not understand my mathematical problems," said Mr. Winthrop, as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand. "Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you. I was blinded, and now see how I misunderstood you. While I thought you idle and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem I could never have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel; I meant well enough, but lacked judgment and discrimination."

Of course the old man had long before been forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was open to a new lesson in human nature. He was taught what some parents are slow to learn, simply because they do not try to win the confidence of their children by loving sympathy.

Human souls are of as many varying tones as musical instruments, and have to be attuned with a hand as delicate and as skilful. Different minds have different capacities, and no mind can be driven to love that for which it has no taste. First seek to understand the natural abilities and dispositions of children, and then, in your management of their education for after-life, govern yourself accordingly. In the same family you will often find that every boy has a taste or bent of mind differing from each of his brothers. This variety of talent is a merciful provision of our Heavenly Father. For "diversities of gifts" a field of varied labor is happily provided in this wide world. Some of the most eminent musicians, whose talents have enchanted tens of thousands, have no taste whatever for drawing or mathematics. Many of the ablest artists have no ear for music! One of the great moral philosophers of his day could hardly reckon in simple addition, and one of our greatest mathematicians could not write out a commonplace address. One of our leading editors, whose sterling integrity and profound originality of thought have made him rank as almost the chief teacher of public opinion in this generation, writes a hand so execrable that those unused to it can scarcely decipher it. No one commends these deficiencies as worthy of imitation; but they serve to illustrate how nature limits some faculties when other capabilities are enlarged. May each right-minded child be suffered to follow the instinctive outstretchings of its own soul towards the divinely sanctioned end!

ANECDOTE OF A SLEEP WALKER.

During the Revolutionary War, there was a gentleman of large fortune, residing in Brooklyn who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep. Panic-struck at the invasion of the enemy, he daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged.

Under the influence of these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong box, which, when awake he never attempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep wooded-glen, about a quarter of a mile from his house, he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sod, so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed.—This done, he returned, undressed, and went to bed.

Next morning he was first to discover the loss of the strong box, without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at his loss he immediately accused his domestics of robbery, as no traces of violence was perceptible on either the locks or the doors of his house that could induce him to suspect strangers.

Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his family began to want the necessaries of life, without having the means of procuring them.

At that period of public calamity, no money could be raised on real estate, and it was that season of the year when agricultural labor had ceased, which left him no means of support for his family.

To augment his misery, his only son lay confined by a violent fever, without any one of those comforts which his situation demanded. The dispairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who were accustomed to these night wanderings, never attempted to disturb him, unless they were fearful some accident would befall him; in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awake him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress that they usually suffered him to recover from the trance, which was succeeded by drowsiness, after which he would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him. She perceived that he had dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the door and looked out; he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and spade, left the house.

Alarmed at the circumstance, which was not usual, though it sometimes occurred, as above related, without the knowledge of his family, she hastily threw on her cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehension of she knew not what, both for herself and her father.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern so as to reflect strongly upon the spot; he then removed the sods, and striking the spade against its iron cover, he laughed wildly, and exclaimed:

"My treasure is safe, and we shall be happy." And shouldering his heavy burden with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not, as before, to replace the sods or the earth, but snatched up his lantern, and pursued his way home, to the great joy of his daughter, who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced, which were that he was about to dig his own grave and commit suicide, or murder some of his defenceless family. Inexpressible, therefore, was her joy on seeing him ascend the stairs and place the box in its former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat impatiently watching the dawn of day, and the other returned to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her consequent hope of his speedy recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the gloom upon his countenance as he asked about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being able to procure those comforts for his family which were so much needed.

Finding him perfectly unconscious of all that had passed the preceding night, she watched the effect which the restoration of the box would have upon his mind; and, as she expected, with astonishment almost amounting to frenzy, he exclaimed:—

"Who has done this? Whence came the box?"

Not until he had listened to his daughter could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it to say, that now health, peace, and competence were restored to his dwelling and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his midnight excursions, yet his friends were gratified to find them less frequent than formerly, and his future dreams also, to judge by appearances, seemed to partake of the mild, serene character of his thoughts.

Arsenic Eaters.

So it is true that there are people in Styria who eat arsenic as the Asiatics eat opium, or the European chews tobacco—as a matter of taste. Travelers had asserted the fact, though the learned denied it, declaring that the white substance taken for arsenic must have been some harmless mineral like chalk. But an official inquiry has been instituted, and seventeen Styrian physicians have reported upon the matter; and there is no doubt about the travelers' stories. There are people who take doses varying from pellets, the size of millet, to pills the size of a pea, of various kinds of arsenic, the favorite being the white quality, known as ratsbane. They will take it daily, or on alternate days, or twice a week, according to circumstances; generally they abstain from the luxury at the time of new moon, beginning small doses with the young moon, and increasing them to a maximum by full moon. Why this lunar observance it is hard to guess, unless, as they profess, that the arsenic makes them strong and healthy, they fancy that the waning moon weakens them, and renders a greater portion of the restorative necessary; the habit is most commonly found among the lower orders, and begins to attack the youth at about the same time as the tobacco taste affects our youngsters. Some few females are fond of ratsbane, but its patrons are generally among the harder [illegible] and are strong, healthy and courageous. So we have a proof that what is one man's poison is another man's food.

Swedish Day and Night.

The peculiarities of day and night in Sweden strike the traveller very forcibly, after being accustomed to the temperate zones. In June the sun goes down in Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia where on the 21st of June the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it descends, and does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. The Swedes are very industrious, and labor is reckoned by the hour, twelve hours being reckoned a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

Be charitable according to your means.

Never complain of being ill used.

Always speak well of your friend; but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

Treat your customers as your friends, by serving them in the best manner, and never let them be deceived or disappointed.

Sell at small profits, for cash, and make it known through the newspapers.

Why are blushes like little girls? Because they become women.

It is the tribe of Jesse that has control of things at Washington.

Why is a tight shoe like a fine summer? Because it makes the corn grow.

Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

Why is a hen immortal? Because its son never sets.

What is the difference between a barber and a mother? One has razors to shave and the other shavers to raise.

A Georgia writer says that an ingratitude "falls like a drop of acid into the milk of human kindness and turns it into hue acrid clabber."

"Silence in the court there," thundered a police magistrate the other morning; "the Court has already committed four prisoners without being able to hear a word of the testimony."

AGRICULTURAL.

The True System of Farming.

Trying to do too much is a common error into which the farmer often falls. His great eagerness in striving to be rich is doubtless the cause of his errors. He is ambitious and energetic, and forms his plans on a large scale, too often, perhaps, without counting the cost. He buys a large farm and wants to be called a "large farmer," without understanding or considering the true elements that constitute a real farmer. He fancies the greatness of that profession, as is too often the common estimate, to be in proportion to the number of acres, not to say cultivated, embraced within the boundaries of his domain. The [illegible] now being spread abroad that [illegible] does not make a man [illegible] or happy, but on the contrary [illegible] all these, unless well tilled [illegible] rewarded by ample crops [illegible] the various departments in which he is engaged. No farmer can realize the full benefits of his profession without adopting a thorough system of culture. His success, commensurate to his wishes, always depends upon the manner in which he prepares his grounds, plants his seeds, and rears his stock. Neither of these departments, which may be considered the cardinal ones of his profession, will take care of themselves. The soil may be rich but it needs culture. His seed may be sown, but it should be done in due time, and always on soil well prepared, and of a suitable quality for the production of the crop desired. His stock must be constantly cared for—it derives its thrift from the soil, and sends again to that soil the sustenance it requires; but this is not done in a loose or hap-hazard way. The farmer's care is required, and all his better judgment must be exercised in keeping up this system of reciprocal benefits that may be realized by every intelligent and industrious farmer.

Thorough cultivation and systematic attention to all parts of business is indispensable to a good degree of success. The very corner-stone to this whole system of farming, is to do what you do thoroughly—nature will never be cheated and never give full returns to the half way work that is practiced by vastly too many calling themselves farmers. If the land has been worn, the extent of that exhaustion and the food required must be first considered.—When ascertained, the full measure of these requirements must be given, to bring out full returns. If the farmer has but a small stock, and consequently but a small amount of manure to replenish his land, it is obvious that but a small farm can be supplied with it; and [illegible] vate properly a large farm, artificial manures must be used if good crops are obtained. And so with the labor; two men cannot suitably till one hundred acres of land, when the labor of two, and perhaps four might be profitably employed on seventy-five acres.

This is the great error in farming. Two men strive to do what four can hardly do, and thus thousands of acres are run over, half tilled, and producing half crops. The land is run over till worn out sustaining year after year the annual tax, till its energies are entirely exhausted, and it fails to yield even a feeble crop, because its life is worn out.

The light that is being spread abroad on this subject is beginning to correct this practice to some extent, but in most instances very little is returned to the soil to keep it alive, till after several years of continual cropping it manifests signs of exhaustion and ultimate barrenness. When tillers of the soil understand their true interests, they will cultivate no more of the land than they can do well.—Fifty acres of land for tillage, brought to a high state of cultivation, pays better than one hundred run over in the way that many do.

The Best Time to Sow Clover.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges, writes: "During eighteen years I have kept up the practice of sowing clover seed in April, and have never lost a crop. I have sown from fifteen to fifty acres per year. I sow in as dry a time as I can get, and when the ground is as much cracked as possible. The seeds then fall into the cracks, and are in a measure prevented from being washed away. In sowing, twelve pounds to the acre of your field is a fair supply; but some farmers decidedly prefer mixing it with orchard seed grass, two bushels of the latter to twelve pounds of clover seed, sowing the clover seed first by itself, afterwards the orchard grass seed. The latter should be mixed with twice its bulk of sand or ashes, the more easily to sow it. The mixture of two kinds makes a much better hay at first cutting, while the after math is greater, and the autumn pasture much more luxuriant and enduring, and it is believed exempt from hovening of cattle.

Be Tender of your Cows.

Now is the time to look carefully after your cows and heifers that are coming in soon.—See that they are properly and faithfully fed and watered. Give them a little salt once a week, and a tablespoonful of saltpetre once in two weeks. If you have any turnips, beets, potatoes or carrots that you can spare, now is the time to feed them out to them. Cut them small and sprinkle over them a little meal or shorts, and pour on enough of boiling water to make the whole, when stirred up, warm.—A little feed of this kind, with some nice hay, is what they need. Remember that your cows work hard and faithfully all the year round to produce milk, butter and cheese for you, and you are ungrateful if you don't think of them and feed them well and treat them tenderly. Let them have a good place to lay, and keep them clean and nice. You may be sure all this *will* pay.

Doctor Livingston---The Latest from the African Traveller.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that the following news concerning Doctor Livingston has been communicated to the press by the government of India:

The date of the latest news received from Doctor Livingston is July 9, 1869, near Lake Bangiveolo. He reiterates his belief that he has found the sources of the Nile between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south, that is to say, nearly in the position which Ptolemy assigned to them. The waters of the slope of the elevated plains which overlook the valley of Cazambe are conveyed by a multitude of streams into the Cazambe. This river flows into Lake Bangievoloe, and under the name of Luapula unites it with Lake Moero. Again it changes its name after leaving this point, and becomes known as the Lualaba, as it runs on to Lake Ulenge. Into Lake Ulenge also flows the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, the northern slope of which is drained by the Chambeze. The combined waters of the Lufira and the Chambeze are said by some of Dr. Livingston's native informants to enter Lake Tanganyike, and thence under the different name of Loanda to pass on to Lake Choambe, which he considers to be the same as Sir Samuel Baker's Albert Nianza—others maintain that the Lufira finds its way by the west of Tanganyika to Lake Coambe. These questions have still to be settled; and in this the interest of Dr. Livingston's onward movement centers. The lakes which Dr. Livingston has seen are of considerable size, varying from five to ten days' march in length, and are overhung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains which, during the rainy season, become so flooded that the caravans travel for days through water up to their knees, and with difficulty find high ground as a resting place for the night. There are plenty of domestic cattle in the country, and an abundance of large game. The climate is declared to be healthy.

THE HOMESTEAD.—The object of the Homestead law is not to screen men from paying their just debts when it might be in their power to do so, but to secure to them and their families a home which will better enable them to work out of their difficulties. Otherwise, the statute in that case would but legalize fraud—which was not its design—and cause the grossest injustice and dishonesty, contrary to the policy of all law, the aim of which is and should be to promote the public welfare and establish justice between man and man. Because a man has a homestead which cannot be reached, is no reason why he should fold his arms and defraud an honest creditor—making no effort to pay him. It may be taken for granted that a really honest man will not do so; to the contrary, he will go to work and endeavor to satisfy, in some manner, the claims that are against him—by compromise, paying a part, &c. It is the lot of all to be unfortunate, and at some time any of us may be driven to seek the protection afforded by the Homestead, therefore, as all are liable to misfortune, all should mutually deal honestly and liberally with each other.—*Statesville American.*

LATEST FROM THE DARIEN CANAL EXPEDITION—PROGRESS OF THE EXPLORATION—SURVEYS, &c.—NEW YORK, March 27.—A letter from the Darian expedition, dated March 14th, says a road has been cut three miles in length into the interior, meeting a river which is said to flow into the Pacific ocean. The Indians were frightened at first, but proved friendly, and assisted the explorers in every possible way. All were sanguine of discovering an easy route for the construction of a ship canal. Great quantities of valuable timber such as mahogany, logwood, India-rubber, etc., were found, and the sugar cane is the finest ever seen. No wild animals and but few large snakes have been seen.

Captain Heine, an American in Panama, claims to have discovered a route across Darien superior to all other routes, and by which he can pass from Aspinwall to Panama entirely by water.

EFFECT OF RAILWAYS ON CLIMATE.—It is stated as a fact that the Pacific Railroad is already working a change in the climate of the Plains, through which it passes. Rain falls now in abundance, where continued droughts once prevailed. The *Boston Traveller* mentions another effect in New England, apparently produced by the same cause. It says:

"It is an observation of all who remember anti-railroad times, that we have now few or no such thunder-storms as we formerly had in New England. The iron rails, which touch and cross each other in every direction, serve as conductors and equalizers of the electric currents, and so prevent the terrible explosions which used to terrify us in former years. The telegraph wires, which accompany the iron rails everywhere, also act an important part in diffusing electricty equally through the atmosphere, thus preventing the occurrence of severe storms."

THE SUPREME COURT.—With the confirmation of Judge Bradley the United States Supreme bench is once more full. We give a list of the judges, with their ages and the date of their appointments, as follows:

	Age	Appoint.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio,	62	1864
Nathan Clifford, Maine,	66	1858
Samuel Nelson, New York,	77	1845
David Davis, New York,	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio,	60	1862
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa,	54	1862
Stephen J. Field, California,	53	1863
William Strong, Penn.,	61	1870
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	58	1870

The North-Carolina Hyde Park Settlement Association has just bought 400,000 acres of land in the Eastern part of North-Carolina, and its agent, Col. D. P. Bible, returned to this city on Saturday to make arrangements for the transport of one hundred families as soon as the Hattie Son returns, in about two weeks.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL, 29 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

CORRECTION.—Several errors occurred in the Revenue Law, as published in this paper a few weeks since, having used an incorrect copy. We copied from the Wilmington *Journal*, which varies from the pamphlet copy handed us by the Sheriff, issued at Raleigh.

We correct as follows: The State tax on the poll is one dollar and ten cents instead of seventy-five cents; and in Class 1, Section 1, the tax on moneys, bonds, stocks, &c., is four-twentieths of one per cent instead of five-twentieths.

Public Meetings.

There will be a meeting at Vienna, (Brookstown) on Saturday next, 23rd inst., of the citizens of that township, to select delegates to the approaching County Convention. There will be a similar meeting at Kernersville on the 30th inst.

Let every man in those vicinities who is in favor of economy and reform in every department of our State and County governments, attend the meetings. Let good, honest, moderate men be selected as delegates, and let them be instructed to vote for none but unexceptionable men as candidates to represent the people.

☞ It is no easy task to keep up with the decisions of the Internal Revenue Bureau. One of the latest affects the tobacco men, and whatever affects tobacco interests this section. It is now decided that special taxes on peddlers are required of persons who peddle their own manufactures of tobacco, in addition to the manufacture tax. The fact that the tobacco carried about for sale is manufactured by the seller, does not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, constitute any reason why the party peddling it should be released from the special tax.

The North Carolina State Medical Society will hold its seventeenth Annual Meeting in Wilmington, on the 25th of May, prox. The Board of Medical Examiners will convene at the same time, and be prepared to examine applicants for license.

☞ Shoffner, late Senator from Alamance, and author of the miserable militia bill, has pulled up his stake, packed up [illegible] and gone to the far West in search of "fresh fields and pastures green." He had done his best to help ruin the State, and we don't wonder at his desire to get away from high taxes and other radical blessings which we are enjoying in consequence.

☞ "In Germany recently a man fell into a leech pit, and when taken out was dead and covered with leeches."—*Ex.*

That is just what the matter is with North Carolina. She has fallen into a leech pit, and the abominable reptiles are sucking every drop of blood from her body. If she is not rescued from the pit pretty soon, she will be dead sure enough, politically, financially, socially, physically and morally.

☞ If recent accounts are entitled to any credit, the rebellion in Cuba is nearly over. The insurgents are represented to be in utter confusion, and the Spanish forces slowly but surely concentrating their lines around them. Thus has another gallant effort of these islanders to free themselves from European rule been defeated, and their blood vainly lavished.—They hoped against hope for assistance from the radical party of this country, and to that end abolished slavery, but they had yet to learn that the radical party help nobody but themselves.

☞ Hon. Francis E. Shober, of the 6th District, has, after a long and wearisome struggle, been permitted to take his seat in the lower House of Congress. The fact is a gratifying one to the people of North Carolina.

☞ "The world moves." The leading journals of the anti-radical press throughout the country are judiciously abandoning their hopeless warfare against the principles which have recently been embodied in the national constitution, and evincing a disposition to accept accomplished facts as such. This change is more noticeable in the North than in the South, for the simple reason that the South had already surrendered to these principles, while in the North they were as yet novel and untried. The North, in throwing up a contest which can lead to no useful results, has done well. It was long since certain that to "this complexion we must come at last," and it is a relief to know that the long agony is over. Fighting dead issues may be a harmless pastime, but it is none the less unprofitable. There are other issues looming up before the country which will task the energies of the entire anti-radical press and lead them on to triumph.

Political Disabilities.

It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million of American citizens are still debarred from holding State or Federal offices by the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment. This number includes a large proportion of the talent and respectability of the country; men who are regarded with reverence by the communities in which they dwell, and whose opinions are accepted with confidence; men who, whether at the bar, in the forum, or in the private walks of life, have left the impress of their exalted characters upon the past, and who would be as shining lights to direct us in the future, if once reinvested with the rights which belong to them and of which they have been so unmagnanimously deprived. It is true that Congress is doling out its favors by petty installments and removing political disabilities by special enactments that smack less of statesmanship than partisanship. Not that some most excellent men have not been thus relieved, but the process, at best, is a slow and tedious one, calculated to increase instead of diminish the feverish expectation and irritation existing in the popular mind.

A few weeks ago it was noised abroad, apparently upon excellent authority, that the President, upon the admission of Texas, would recommend the passage by Congress of a bill declaring universal amnesty throughout the land, thus giving, in his opinion, a finishing touch to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That Gen. Grant had some such idea is evident; but it now appears that the pressure of the radical politicians has, unfortunately, proved too strong for him. He has faltered. The Jacobin leaders regard with dismay the approaching day when the talent and eloquence of the South shall be unchained and confront them in the national halls, and they desire to postpone it as long as possible. They know that when these brilliant lights shall burst again upon the country, the sceptre must soon change hands; that their power once gone, it is gone forever. For this reason they have beseiged the President, and are beseiging Congress to avoid any magnanimous stroke of policy as the one spoken of, and we are forced to adhere to our opinion, heretofore expressed, that universal amnesty will not be accorded us by the present Congress.

The County Convention.

We announced, a few weeks ago, by request, that a convention of the citizens of this county, opposed to the present maladministration, would be held at the Court-House in Winston, on the 7th of May, prox.

It is to be regretted that a more thorough canvass of the popular opinion was not taken by the authors of the call, before it was published. It is more than ever desirable, at this juncture, that the full sense of the people, as far as practicable, be taken before the adoption of any steps in the pending campaign. Our opponents are hard at work, and are awaiting eagerly for the first mistake or imprudent movement we may make. We should give them no hold upon us; afford them no loop-hole through which they can dart their arrows.

The 7th of May is, in our opinion, and in the opinion of many with whom we have conversed, too early a date for our County Convention. We fear that at that time we cannot obtain an adequate representation from all parts of the county. The spring is very backward, and farmers will be too busily engaged with their crops, as a general thing, to give willingly a full day to politics, it matters not how important they may be. During May Court,—say the first Tuesday of May Court, and that is the 17th,—will be, we think, a much more suitable time for the Convention, inasmuch as we can then bring out a fuller attendance, and form a ticket that will enlist the sympathies and support of all. There must be no cut-and-dried arrangements in this campaign, for the people will not submit to them.

However, since the 7th of May has been selected, let the people, or such of them as have sufficient time to spare, meet on that day, make such preliminary arrangements as may seem best adapted to the success of our aims, and then adjourn until the 17th of May, for decided action.

We merely throw out the suggestion for a postponement, because we are firmly convinced that it will be for the interest of the anti-radical organization. It is not our desire to create confusion, or to carp at the efforts of gentlemen whom we dare say are as sincere as ourselves in this matter. But we do trust that those who have taken it upon themselves to engineer the business, will not arrogate all right to decide as to what is best and what is not, but that they will remember that it is the paramount right of the people to make that decision.

☞ In some of the eastern counties of this State, in which the colored vote preponderates, the carpet-baggers are being edged off the track and race accepted as the paramount qualification for office.—Fun in those counties after a while.

We were not aware that there were "many aspirants for the honor of bearing the Congressional banner in the Congressional contest," until informed by the *North State*. Political Conventions are generally gotten up by political tricksters, and to such an extent has this been carried, that the people look upon the nominees of such bodies rather suspiciously. Yet if aspirants will persist in thrusting themselves forward some steps must be taken to ensure harmony and bring out the best man; we suppose a Convention would be the most practicable one.

We think, however, we can make a suggestion which will obviate the necessity of a Convention, and that will give general satisfaction; and that is for brother Hanes himself to become a candidate.—Although he edits a paper in Salisbury, he is a citizen of Davidson, a county in this District. In 1865—we believe—brother Hanes was elected to Congress from this District, but as we were not *reconstructed* then, of course did not get his seat. He is honest and capable; devoted to the interests of his State and section, and would make us a worthy and efficient representative.

What say our contemporaries, the *Patriot*, the *Sentinel*, and the *Press*?

We take the above from the Mt. Airy *News*, not for the purpose of quarrelling with that journal regarding its peculiar views respecting Conventions, but in order to testify our appreciation of its good will towards Brother Hanes, of the *Old North State*. We can conscientiously endorse all it has said in his favor; he is well known and respected throughout the entire district, and we do not doubt but that he would be heartily supported by the opponents of radicalism, should he obtain the nomination. Mr. Hanes will, we presume, be represented in the District Convention by zealous friends.

The following, which we copy from the *Old North State*, contains valuable suggestions which meet our endorsation except in one instance. We are of the opinion, already expressed by the Greensboro' *Patriot* that the latter part of May will be a better time for holding the District Convention than the following month. By delaying it until June, it will give us only some seven or eight weeks campaign, and that time is too brief to make a *thorough* canvass of this Congressional District. If we can extend the campaign two weeks, or even one week, it will be all the better.

THE APPROACHING CANVASS—THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The elections which take place in North Carolina in August next will be equal in importance to any that have taken place since 1860. There never was a time when it was more important that men of character, ability, wisdom and moderation should be elected to the public counsels than now. The next Legislature will have a work to perform which can only be performed by Statesmen. The credit of the State has been shattered by the party which has had control of the Government for the last two years. Enormous burdens have been heaped upon the people, but they have derived no benefit therefrom. The debt of the State has been enormously increased that wicked and corrupt men might speculate upon her credit and ruin her. In these speculations some of the highest officials in State are believed by intelligent Republicans to have been engaged. From the condition into which the State has been brought by the wicked faction that has had control, it will be the business of the next legislature to redeem her. The public debt must be compromised and adjusted upon an equitable basis. The State's credit must be restored, as it easily can be by men of integrity and practical statesmanship. How this is to be done it is not our present purpose to point out. Our object at present is only to present a *few* of the reasons why every effort should be made by the Conservatives, not only to carry the next legislature, but to elect to it their wisest and best men.

Successes can only be obtained by perfect harmony in the ranks of the Conservatives. And the greatest possible care should be taken to preserve and promote such harmony, especially in those counties and districts where the strength of parties is pretty evenly balanced. All prejudices and personal preferences should be sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism. To no counties do these remarks apply with more force than to some of those comprising the Fifth Congressional District, and to that district itself. Several of those counties are represented in the present legislature by Radicals, which, we believe, can be redeemed to Conservatism at the next election by proper harmony and judicious efforts. And that District which gave the present incumbent 4,500 majority for Congress at the last election, can, we believe, be easily carried by the Conservatives at the next election if perfect harmony prevails in their ranks. No divisions must be permitted, and if any exist they must be healed. There will, probably, be several aspirants for the honor of bearing the Conservative banner in the Congressional contest. But the Conservatives must harmonize upon *one man* with the greatest possible unanimity. If they will do this, success we believe, is certain. How is this harmony to be brought about? There seems to be but one way—to call a nominating Convention which shall fairly and truthfully represent the Conservatives of every county in the district. In a nomination made by such Convention every true Conservative will acquiesce. The aspirants who are unwilling to submit their claims to such a Convention cannot be trusted by the Conservatives. We then, must respectfully, suggest to the Conservative people of that district, the propriety of holding such Convention at Greensboro' sometime in the month of June. What say our Conservative contemporaries in that district to this suggestion? Let us hear from you, brethren of the *Patriot*, the *Press*, the *Western Sentinel*, and the *Mt. Airy News*.—*Old North State.*

For the Press.

VIENNA, N. C., April 12th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from a visit to Baltimore, permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to give some few reasons why that city should receive the patronage of our merchants.

In the first place, her citizens are, as they always have been, the most hospitable, generous and patriotic people to be found in any city, great or small, from the Gulf to the Canada line; and their large and frequent donations to our suffering people, during and since the war, prove that their generosity has never been surpassed by any people, under similar circumstances, upon the face of the earth. To use a scriptural phrase, they are "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," having the same interests, and holding the same great conservative principles yet destined to rule this government, however delayed by fanaticism on the one hand and sectional prejudice on the other.

Goods are as cheap in Baltimore as in the more Northern markets; and the shorter distance makes a considerable item as regards freight. I conversed with several of our merchants while staying in that city, who had tried the markets of Philadelphia and New York, and had returned to make their purchases in Baltimore.

I took lodging at a private house, No. 23 South Howard street, and was agreeably surprised at the very superior fare, and comforts in general, furnished at this truly excellent house. The tables, at all hours of the day, were literally groaning under their weight of extra prepared solid food, together with every luxury desirable. To all those who stop in Baltimore, I say, by all means, put up at No. 23, South Howard street, where the accommodations are excellent and charges very reasonable.

Before I conclude I wish particularly to call attention to the firm of Samuel Orendorf & Son, No. 27 South Howard street, who keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries of every description, with many articles not exactly in their line of business, but which merchants would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

The senior partner is a gentleman in the fullest sense of the term, nature having bestowed upon him many attractive qualities, but with all her sweets she mingles the bitter, and the old gentleman is horribly tongue-tied,—fast in the middle and loose at both ends. But he always manages to entertain his customers at any time they may call upon him for a social chat, in a pleasant manner. If the old gentleman should not have talk enough for those who happen to meet him, his son Joseph C., is as badly tongue-tied as his father. Wm. S. Ramsey, a native of North Carolina and also a member of this firm, with whom I have been acquainted for several years. He is a young man of superior business qualifications, honorable in all his dealings, and deserving the patronage and encouragement of all North Carolina merchants. I will close by saying Godspeed to Baltimore.

Respectfully,

H. R. L.

Mark Twain having been engaged to conduct a new department in THE GALAXY, with the first "copy," for the May number, sends the following characteristic letter to the Editor:

BUFFALO, April 2.

Mr. F. P. Church, Editor of the Galaxy:

DEAR SIR: My own paper, the Buffalo *Express*, does not occupy my entire time, and therefore I accept your offer, and from the present time forward will edit and conduct a "Department of Agriculture" in THE GALAXY Magazine. I thank you for leaving to me the selection of a department; and in choosing that of Agriculture I feel that my judgment has answered your highest expectations.

I have not made this choice at haphazard. After careful survey of the ground, I saw that the subject of Agriculture had been wholly overlooked by the magazines of the day as a sensational topic, and that all that was necessary for us to do was to enter in and seize this rich opportunity. Fortune is secured to us.—Nothing can prevent such a consummation. In this virgin soil I will insert a reaping-hook that shall blossom like the rose; upon this sailless desert I will launch a triumphal barge; in this deep mine of affluence will I plant a sturdy tree of prosperity whose fragrance shall slake the hunger of the naked, and whose sheltering branches shall stretch abroad until they wash the shores of the remotest lands of earth.

(I never can touch the subject of Agriculture without getting excited. But you understand what I mean.) Under the head of "Memoranda," I shall take hold of this neglected topic, and by means of a series of farming and grazing articles of blood-curdling interest will proceed to lift the subject of Agriculture into the first rank of literary respectability.

Herewith please find my manuscript for your May number. MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—I have no practical knowledge of Agriculture, but that need not interfere. You may have noticed that the less I know about a subject the more confidence I have, and the more new light I throw on it.

Out of more than 100,000 Chinese taken to Peru within the last 20 years, there are less than 10,000 now alive, and not more than 100 have ever returned to their native land.

Paying Farming.

Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to the other, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The price of farm products are high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family, is up early and late, and just keeps his head above water. We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of farmers. A few like John Johnston, of Geneva, New York, raise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the difference between these two classes? We answer that in every case the difference is in *hard work*. The majority of farmers tread right along in the old paths regardless of the immense improvements that have been made in modern agriculture, improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it? why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers, and would loose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy, who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil. We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been reduced into one ordinary sized volume, written in the plainest and most practical manner; (it is entitled "*How to make the Farm Pay.*"*) This volume treats on every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats of drainage as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules for all the operations of drainage.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have ever seen; it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers after the most has been made of what every farmer has at his hand. This chapter if read and its directions followed, *would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years.* Chapter four treats of the purchase, use and care of all Farm Implements. Chapter five of the cultivation of grain. Chapter six of grasses and hay making. Chapter seven of root crops; and chapter eight on special crops and the rotation of crops. This chapter gives the latest information on the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, beets for sugar, &c., &c. Chapter nine to twelve inclusive, treats of domestic animals, breeding raising, care, management and feeding, and particularly of all diseases of domestic animals with plain, simple remedies. No man who owns a single animal can afford to be without the information contained in those four chapters. Chapter thirteen to eighteen treats of the cultivation of large and small fruits, showing how millions of acres of now almost profitless lands may be made to yield large and paying crops, how every farmer may make $200 to $600 per acre from apples or grapes. The young men who read these chapters and commence farming on these principles will not be the poor plodders their predecessors have been. Untold wealth is in store for those who catch the ideas and spirit of this book. Chapter nineteen treats of the planning and building of farm buildings. Chapter twenty of Market Gardening and Farmers' Gardens. Chapter twenty-one of various miscellaneous items, as fences, farm laborers, forest trees, &c., &c. Chapter twenty-two contains nearly three hundred choice receipts for cooking, preserving, &c., and the last chapter gives the symptoms and remedies for the ordinary diseases of children and adults, with directions for preserving the health, and other matters of interest. We think we are justified it saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the discription in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

We say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

*Published by Zeigler McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia. *See Adv.*

The Constitution.

Experience and observation shows that the present Constitution of North Carolina has imposed a heavy and unnecessary burden upon the people of the State. By multiplying offices, and thereby increasing salaries and fees, the people are *indirectly* taxed almost as much, if not more, than *directly* by the tax laws. The Township business is an intolerable nuisance, and ought to be abated as soon as possible.

We are in favor of changing the Constitution. Let us take the old Constitution and re-adopt it, making the necessary changes required by the result of the war and the Amendments to the Federal Constitution. Let us declare in an unmistakable and authoritative manner, that the political rights of the colored man shall be respected, and then let us show him that it is to *his* interest, as well as the interest of every poor man, that the old system of State Government should be again adopted. Let us again have the good old County Courts, and dispense with the *offices* of Probate Judges, Township Trustees, County Commissioners and every other nuisance and useless expense borne by a patient and suffering people.

As there is no political question now dividing the people of the State, let the issue in the next campaign be honesty, capability and a change of the present Constitution.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel Doub will be preached at Doub's Chapel, the first Sunday in May at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Albea officiating.

We call attention to Patterson & Co's new advertisement in this issue. Their goods have been carefully selected and consist of the usual variety, with many new articles never on sale in this market before. It will pay anybody to go and examine their stock, which will be sold low for cash or barter.

Hon. J. R. McLean died in Greensboro on the 12th inst. of consumption, leaving behind him an interesting family. This announcement will take few by surprise, as his friends in this section had anticipated the sad event for some months.

The deceased was an able lawyer, and for a number of years closely identified with the politics of North Carolina. His last appearance in public life was as member from this District to the first Confederate Congress, in which he was known less as a talking than as a working man. Positive in his political views, and a strong partisan, he was admired by his friends in the same ratio that he was disliked by his opponents; but there are few who will refuse to give testimony to the genial disposition and kindliness of heart which invariably marked his social intercourse. He is gone, and with him is severed another link that bound us to the past.

☞ The "dove-eyed Spring," as the poets have it, is not quite so dove-eyed this year as is her wont, owing, in all probability, to the fact that she finds it almost as difficult to "get her rights" as an anti-radical representative finds it to obtain his seat in the Federal Congress. Winter, with unusual pertinacity, is disputing every inch of ground with his fair successor. During the greater part of last week the weather was as pleasant as it could conveniently be, but the Easter season brought "chilling winds and stormy skies." Upon rising on Monday morning, we found that snow had fallen during the night to the depth of two or three inches, but it disappeared in a few hours. This, we trust, is the expiring effort of cold weather, and that Spring will be permitted to enjoy the remainder of her reign unmolested.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—The meeting of Stockholders of the Western Railroad, held at Fayetteville last week, adjourned on Friday. The old officers were re-elected. The Western terminus was changed from Salisbury to Greensboro', and mortgage bonds were ordered to be issued to raise means to complete the road.

A friend at Columbia sends us the following law passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, and thinks its publication will be interesting to North Carolina peddlers who go into South Carolina:

An Act prohibiting the Peddling of Ardent Spirits throughout the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to peddle ardent spirits in any County in this State.

Sec. 2. That any person, or persons, violating this Act, on proof to conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court; and everybody so convicted shall forfeit all such spirits, the same to vest in the County; and if the fine be paid, or the spirits forfeited, one-half thereof shall be paid to the informer.

Approved March 1, 1870.

Charlotte Democrat.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for May opens with a readable article on "Our Barbaric Brothers," followed by "Spots in the Sun," "Frederick the Great," &c. The new feature, Scientific Record, is becoming more and more interesting with every number.

GODEY for May is a charming number. Its articles are just the thing for the beautiful season, when everything in nature is young, fresh and gay. Godey never has anything stale. All the articles are now and prepared expressly for the magazine.

PETERSON'S LADY'S MAGAZINE is another favorite with the ladies. It gives beautiful engravings, excellent reading, correct fashions, and elevates the taste of the reader.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY surpasses itself in each successive number. It is in the strictest sense a model magazine. The utility and beauty of its make up, which includes its Illustrated Poetry, original Music, Household Matters, and other interesting features, render it a household necessity. The May number is a real gem. The Raven, by EDGAR A. POE, is beautifully illustrated, and the fashions are unexceptionable. No family can afford to do without Demorest's Monthly especially when a good $10 Engraving is given to each subscriber. Yearly, only $3.00. Address Demorest's Monthly, 838 Broadway New York.

The EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE for April comes to our table laden with an unusually rich store of good things for young and old. The articles are sensible, high-toned, full of life and zest, and teach noble lessons, such as persons of all classes will be likely to learn, remember, and profit by. We think every school-boy should read the story "The Real Tell-Tale," which appears in this number of the Gazette. We cannot too highly commend this publication to our readers. It is truly a good paper, cheap, valuable and instructive,—a fitting companion for every teacher, parent, and child. It should be read at every fireside in the land.

Messrs. C. H. Turner & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers. Send for a specimen copy—not forgetting to enclose One Dollar, a year's subscription.

EVERY SATURDAY No 17, for April, contains a pictorial supplement of remarkable attractiveness and great merit as a work of art. It represents Edwin Booth as Hamlet, and will be recognized by all who have ever seen the great tragedian in his favorite character, as a striking and admirable likeness. The artistic excellency of the picture may be inferred from the fact that it was drawn by Mr. Hennessy and engraved by Mr. Linton. The next number of Every Saturday will contain as a supplement a companion picture, representing Mr. Fletcher as Hamlet.

This number of Every Saturday has a continuation of Dickens' new Story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which has already excited great popular interest. Fields, Osgood & Co,. Publishers, Boston.

PUTNAM continues to increase in interest. Every number furnishes a new topic for thought, and the reader seldom lays it down without being wiser.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—Anonymous proclamations, threatening the Emperor and Empress with the guilotine, were posted the other night on the Tuileries.

The nation remains deeply agitated. A man proclaimed 'vengeance' against the Emperor personally, in Paris on Monday. He was arrested, but his expression has gone abroad. Revolutionary placards have been posted in Paris, numerous arrests have been made and the trade strikes are extending, both in the capital and the rural districts. It is evident that the French nation cannot remain as it is just now and the people and Crown enjoy peace and security.

SPAIN.—Madrid, April 14.—The riot broke out at Seville yesterday on account of an attempt to enforce the conscription. The Dario of that city charges that the recent revolt was brought about with Cuban money.

ENGLAND.—London, April 14.—The Times' correspondent writing from Frankfort on the Maine, says the eagerness for American securities is well nigh exhausted.

Utah Territory has 65,000 square miles; population 120,000, not 5,000 of whom are Gentiles; has under cultivation 135,000 acres of land—80,000 acres in cereals, 2,000 in sorghum, 7,000 in root crops, 200 (in the southern section) in cotton, 800 in apple-orchards, 1,000 in peas, 75 in grapes, 195 in currants, and 30,000 in meadows. They look upon cotton as a success, for their own use. Ninety-four thousand acres were irrigated at a cost, durig the year, making canals, etc., of $47,000.

A member of the French Academy in a paper "On the effects of Frost upon Plants," has shown that when the thaw is conducted gradually the plant will always revive.

A man in Pennsylvania has a yoke of oxen on which he challonges the United States to compete with him. One is six feet high, girth ten feet around the body, and weighs 2,425 pounds. The other stands six feet ten inches, girth ten feet two inches, and weighs 3,430 pounds.

Commissioner Delano has decided that a dealer in tobacco has the right to saw a caddy of tobacco in two, cutting away the stamp, and thus sell the two halves to different persons, and that such a sale would not be in violation of section seventy-eight of the revenue law.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 14th inst., of paralysis, at his residence in Stokes County, ALEXANDER WESTMORLAND.

At his residence, in this county, on the 15th inst., JOHN NADING, aged 82 years, 4 months, and 7 days.

A splendid chance to combine the economical, the useful, the entertaining and the beautiful. We have arranged to furnish the *People's Press* and *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*, the Model Parlor Magazine of America, for only $4 00.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine contains the essentials of all others, including the utilities of the Household and Home interests in all its departments.

The only reliable Fashions in all their details.

The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and and make our homes cheerful, attractive, useful and happy; with a large and magnificent Steel Engraving, 28 by 25 inches, entitled "The Pic-Nic on the Fourth of July," valued at $10 to each subscriber as a premium.

The engraving is all done in line and stipple, from the original painting by Lillie M. Spencer, and besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful large engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly $10 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty. 10 cents, for mailing the engraving should accompany the subscription. The above arrangement furnishes a splendid chance to procure Demorest's Monthly at a very low rate.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 22, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2.00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15,
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 50.

Danville Tobacco Market.

April 19, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 5 to 6, Good, 6 to 8, Fine, 8 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.
Leaf—Common, 7 to 9, Good,, 9 to 12, Fine, 12 to 18, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 106.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives next days.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

$1.000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all *Liver, Kidney* and *Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility* and all complaints of the *Urinary Organs*, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that* DEBING'S PILE REMEDY *fails to cure.*

DEBING'S MAGIC LINIMENT cures *Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
April 22.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and is illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit-piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men, and is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 600 copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make our most successful agents for this book. If you wish to engage in the business, send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents.

Address
ZEIGLER, MCCURDY & Co.,
16 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
139 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
502 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Whichever Office is nearest to you
April 22.

WANTED!

1000 Tons Bones,

AT THE

SALEM GROCERY.

April 22, 1870-13-3m.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

LOW PRICES!

GOLD AT $112!!

SPRING STOCK OF 1870!

PATTERSON & CO.,

Beg leave to call the attention of the public to the very large and attractive Stock of Goods which they have just received from the Northern cities, and to invite an examination of the same.

Their Stock Consists in Part of

PRINTS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
DELAINES, SMALL AND LARGE DESIGNS, LAWNS, IN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS,
GRENADINES,
MOHAIRS, GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAY, SCOTCH, &c., ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED,
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULLED MUSLIN,
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
CASSIMERES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT, COTTONADES, LINENS,
ALPACA and LINEN COATS.

NOTIONS.

A full Stock, and very attractive, including Thompson's famous

"Glove Fitting Corset,"

And Lilly's Beautiful SKIRT,—Just Introduced.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.

A FINE LINE OF

Ladies' Serge Gaiters and Leather Boots.

Gents. Boots & Shoes.

PEGGED WORK
OF ALL KINDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

A Full Line of Men's and Boy's

Wool, Fur and Straw Hats.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.

GROCERIES.

☞ Prices reduced, and sold by the PACKAGE cheaper than the same article can be bought in this section.

HARDWARE.

The largest assortment in the country.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and prettiest Ware ever introduced into this market.

IRON

OF ALL KINDS.

Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails,

Leather, Wooden Ware, &c.

No amount of pains spared to show Goods and to please our Customers.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April, 22, 1870.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS
BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in the Country, and unequalled in Price, variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

Purchasers of music will consult their own interest by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the first of each month, and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Hays, Kinkel, Thomas,

PETERS'

Bishop, Danks, Becht, Frer, Keller, Wyman, etc, Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper and from full size music plates, every piece of which is afterward printed in

MUSICAL

sheet form from the same plates, and sold at from 30 to 50 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 30 cents a copy, $3 a year, $1.50 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 432 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

$60 for $3.

We do not expect PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY to pay us as a Magazine, because we give too much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers sing and play the music

MONTHLY

we give them. Their musical friends hear the music, like it, and buy it in sheet music form, where we make our profit. Remember! every yearly subscriber gets, during the year, at least 150 pieces of our best music, of which we afterward print in sheet form, and sell for over $60. it is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, where everything in the music line can be had. No matter how small your order, it will be promptly attended to.

Sample copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

R. GRAY & SONS,

A nice assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CALICOES,
CHALLIES DELAINES,
GRENADINES, POPLINS,
MUSLINS, ORGANDIES,
COTTONADES,
DOMESTICS, &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

PRICES LOW.

Winston, N. C., April 7, 1870.
April 8-3t.

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

FOR SALE

A FINE REPEATER RIFLE.
Enquire at this Office.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

Report of the Condition *of the "First National Bank of Salem," N. C., at the close of business on the 30th day of March, 1870.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$67,292	16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	34,000	00
" " " Deposits	50,000	00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000	00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	43,932	17
Due from other National Banks	1,245	97
Current Expenses	135	40
Cash Items	2,574	35
Bills of other National Banks	4,923	00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels,)	470	16
Specie	365	00
Legal Tender Notes	15,000	00
	$227,138	21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000	00
Surplus Fund	6,000	00
Discount	2,831	56
Exchange	220	58
Interest	2,231	28
Profit and Loss	827	99
National Bank Circulation outstanding	30,800	00
Individual Deposits	45,847	02
United States Deposits	38,429	78
	$227,138	21

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Forsyth.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, 1870.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, [J. P.]

Correct—Attest—J. W. HUNTER, E. BELO, D. H. STARBUCK, } Directors.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.	David Endsley
Polly Baker	York Folcher
Moranda Drooks	Asa Griffin
Mrs. Mary A. Holder	Charles Gibson
Miss Louisa Lanary	P. N. Hopkins
" Nancy Mendenhall	Wesley Ivey
Martha Markland	William A. Jones
Miss Lizzie Payne	Allin Long
" Julia Palmer	George Morris
" Sarah J. Rominger	Rev. D. N. McLean 2
Miss Addie Reed	Jesse Morris
Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim	John North
Miss Sallie Susber	T. L. Puryear
" Sophia Snider	Sandy Paggett
Josephine Swaim	Jesse Reed
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	W. D. Reynolds & Bro.
Jim Archie	Miles Shelton
John Wheeler Bynum	Wm. H. Smith
B. L. Billing	L. D. Snider
B. F. Beckerdite	David Shoaf
L. B. Crews	A. J. Snider
Hew Cheek	J. M. Vawter
F. M. Davenport	Joel Vest
	Issac Williams
	W. A. York.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

IN conformity with the provisions of Chapter 74 Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1868-69, the Trustees of Winston Township will attend at

Alexander Masten's, April 18th,
Commissioner's Hall, Salem. April 19th & 20th,
Court-House, Winston, April 21st and 22d,
to take lists of taxable property, incomes, and everything the law requires, for the year ending April 1, 1870.

All persons liable for taxes must attend on the days above appointed. See Chapter 74, section, 11, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1868-69. Persons failing to give in on the above named days, render themselves liable to pay double tax. By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES BRIETZ, Chairman.
March, 21, 1870.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all," it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

"Songs of Gladness,"

THE NEW

Sunday School MUSIC BOOK.

AT BLUM'S.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

A HEROIC REMEDY!

HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and expertness that the art of Pharmacy of the present day can contribute.

And Combining in Concentrated Form the most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicine for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach.

And a Healthy action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battle field, his companions surged on and left him alone.—They knew the cause of his approaching end, it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness and ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assauge,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health

To dance once more upon their withered cheek.

DISEASE, LIKE A THIEF,

steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age?
The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz: the

FANGS OF DISEASE
AND
HEREDITARY TAINT
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LIFE—THE BLOOD,
THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased Lymph has ***TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD*** in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A HEROIC REMEDY

will eradicate it root and branch, forever.

Such a remedy is

HENRY'S CARBOLIC

Constitution Renovator.

On reaching the Stomach, it assimulates at once with the food and liquids therein, and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, ***and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.***

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdoman, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved and eradicated and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

TONIC, PURIFYING AND DISINFECTANT

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

LEAPS TO NEW LIFE.

It relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
A Brightness to the Complexion,
A Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE,
And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

It extinguishes

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys Dyspepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonery Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphillis.

PREPARED BY

Prof. M. E. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
M. A., L. L. D. F. R. S.
HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
Laboratory, 278 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
March 25, 1870. 11-1y

Entered according to Act of Congress, by M. E. HENRY in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
ALSO,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

ZEVELEY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR FIRESIDE READING.

ust received at the

BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR," and "GATES WIDE OPEN."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore. Sent by mail for $1 60.

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